

MONTHLY ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT DATA  
New Hampshire, October 2003  
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**NOTE:** The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) says, “For purposes of analysis, the BLS has further aggregated NAICS sectors into groupings called ‘Supersectors’. The Current Employment Statistics (CES) program will publish data for these supersectors as well as sectors and detailed industries. Also, the aggregations to Goods-Producing and Service-Providing industries will be retained. The CES program will continue to classify all publicly owned establishments in government.”

For more information on the CES conversion to NAICS, see our web site,  
<http://www.nhes.state.nh.us/elmi/pdfzip/econanalys/articles/2002/NAICS.pdf>.

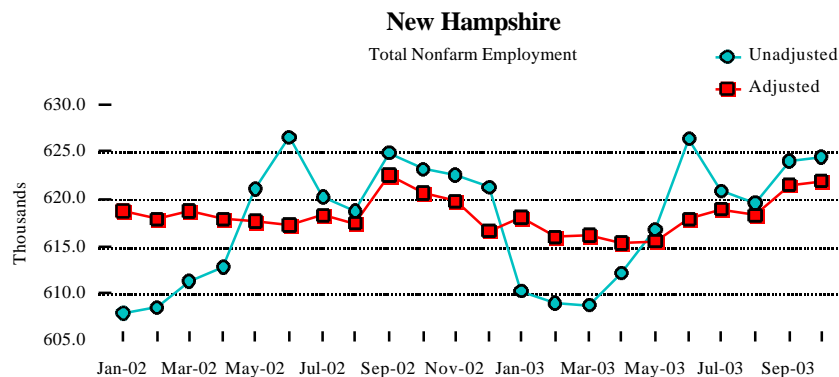
### Seasonally Adjusted:

Total nonfarm employment grew by 400 jobs overall in October’s preliminary seasonally adjusted estimates. Construction (supersector 20), with its added 200 jobs, was the only published supersector to show the expansion.

All the other published supersectors posted job reductions. Government (supersector 90) led the way with an 800-job cutback. Leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) followed government with a 600-job drop in the estimates. Manufacturing (supersector 30) dropped 300 jobs, and trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) rounded out the downside with a 300-job loss.

### Unadjusted:

October’s preliminary unadjusted estimates showed that total nonfarm employment increased by 400 jobs. For some employment trend lines in New Hampshire’s total nonfarm employment picture, many seasonal elements were in play during October in both positive and negative directions.



On the plus side, trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) added 1,700 jobs. Government (supersector 90) employment levels expanded by 1,300 jobs, and education and health services (supersector 65) raised the level by 1,000 jobs.

Turning to the downside, leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) reduced its ranks by 3,100 jobs. Manufacturing (supersector 30) employment fell by 200 jobs, while construction (supersector 20), professional and business services (supersector 60), and financial activities (supersector 55) each trimmed 100 jobs from their respective rosters.

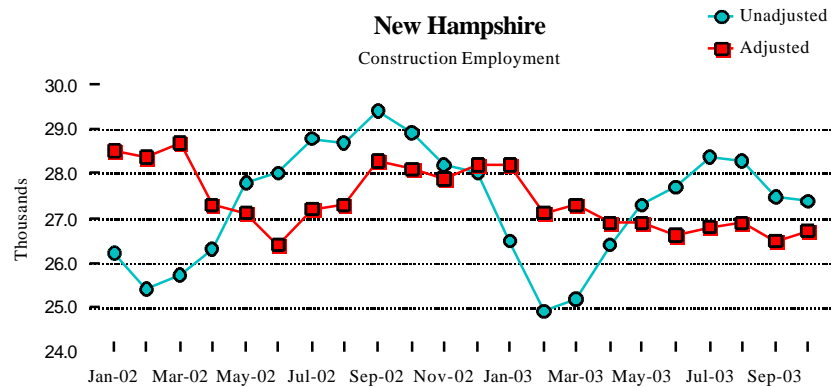
Natural resources and mining (supersector 10), information (supersector 50), and other services (supersector 80) had a tranquil October, as employment totals in these supersectors stayed at the September level.

### CONSTRUCTION

Construction (supersector 20) employment declined by 100 jobs in October’s preliminary estimates. The decline was strongly influenced by a 200-job drop in specialty trade contractors (subsector 238). The reduction was scattered across the entire spectrum of the subsector.

The sample indicated that heavy and civil engineering construction (subsector 237) also contributed to the downward trend. Highway, street, and bridge construction (industry group 2372) start to wind down from another busy summer season.

A further review of October's sample showed that elements in construction of buildings (subsector 236), specifically nonresidential building construction (industry group 2362) served to lessen some of the downward pressure on the trend line.



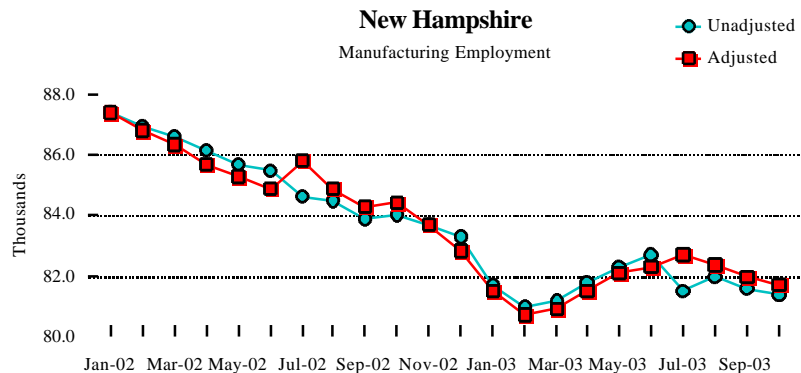
## MANUFACTURING

Preliminary employment estimates for manufacturing (supersector 30) in October showed that the supersector endured a minor reduction in force for a second consecutive month. Non-durable goods manufacturing dropped 200 jobs, as the durable goods part of manufacturing held employment at the previous month's level.

Of the published industries for durable goods manufacturing, semiconductor and other electronic component manufacturing (industry group 3344) showed a 100-job loss during the month, while all other published elements in durable goods did not register any change.

Paper manufacturing's (subsector 322) 100-job decrease accounted for one half of non-durable goods manufacturing's cutback.

Employment in food manufacturing, and beverage and tobacco product manufacturing (a combination of NAICS subsectors 311 and 312) remained at the previous month's total.

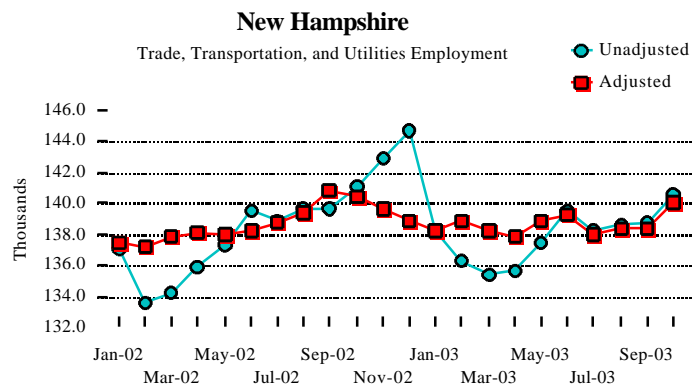


Elements in printing and related support activities (subsector 323) played a significant role in non-durable goods manufacturing October's job loss according to the sample.

## TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, AND UTILITIES

With a 1,700-job increase, the trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) exhibited the strongest growth of all the supersectors in New Hampshire's preliminary estimates for October. Retail trade (sector 42) accounted for 1,400 of the 1,700-job increase. Transportation, warehouse, utilities (sector 43) added 200 jobs to the mix, and wholesale trade chipped in 100 jobs.

Department stores' (industry group 4521) 700-job increase accounted for the lion's share of retail trade's October expansion. Food and beverage stores (subsector 445)



contributed 200 jobs to the sector's expansion.

Employment in the clothing, accessories, and general merchandise stores (subsectors 448 and 452 combined) and electronic shopping and mail-order houses (industry group 4541) continued at the level established in September.

Health and personal care stores (subsector 446) reduced their payroll by 100 jobs in October's estimates.

Although wholesale trade showed a 100-job growth in October, the two published industry groups in wholesale trade were unchanged in over-the-month activity.

The 200-job increase in transportation, warehouses, and utilities, could be traced to a 200-job increase in transportation and warehousing (sector 48-49), as employment utilities (sector 22) held constant.

## **FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES**

The employment level in financial activities (supersector 55) declined by 100 jobs in October's preliminary estimates. Insurance carriers (industry group 5241) reduced their work force by 100 jobs, but that decrease was offset by a 100-job increase in the related activities part of subsector 524.

Firms engaged in real estate and rental and leasing (sector 53) activities reduced their rolls by 100 jobs.

## **PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES**

October's preliminary estimates showed that professional and business services (supersector 60) trimmed its labor pool by 100 job. To arrive at this total, professional, scientific, and technical services (sector 54) expanded its ranks by 100 jobs, while administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (sector 56) pared its staff by 200 jobs. Those jobs were primarily in employment services (industry group 5613) firms.

Management of companies (sector 54) made no changes in employment levels during October.

## **EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES**

At the supersector level, education and health services (supersector 65) grew by 1,000 jobs in October's preliminary estimates. Educational services (sector 61) added 600 jobs to the force, and health care and social assistance (sector 62) brought 400 additional workers on board during the month.

Of the 600-job increase in educational services, colleges, universities, and professional schools accounted (industry group 6113) for 300 of those jobs.

October preliminary estimates for the subsectors in sector 62 showed that hospitals (subsector 622) increased their staff by 200 members. Ambulatory health care (subsector 621) reduced its force by 100 jobs, and the employment level in nursing care facilities (subsector 623) remained unchanged from the previous month.

## **LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY**

October for leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) represents a period between peak seasons. Summer is over, fall is winding down, and the snow is yet to fly in a substantial manner. This valley is reflected in the 3,100-job reduction for this supersector.

A 1,000-job reduction in amusement, gambling, and recreation industries (subsector 713) employment level rippled through to the arts, entertainment, and recreation (sector 71).

The period between peak seasons in New Hampshire had a profound impact on employment in accommodation and food service (sector 72), as the sector had 2,100 fewer workers on the job in October.

Businesses providing accommodations (subsector 721) cut back their work force by 900 jobs, and food services and drinking places (subsector 722) reduced its staff by 1,200 positions.

Inside subsector 722, full-service restaurants (industry group 7221) drop 1,100 jobs during the month, as the limited-services eating places held employment level steady in over-the-month activity.

## GOVERNMENT

Government employment in New Hampshire grew by 1,300 jobs according to October's preliminary estimates.

This increase was based on a 1,600-job increase in local government's educational services. The administrative side of local government pared that increase with a 100-jobs reduction.

State government dropped 200 jobs from the rolls, as Federal government employment in New Hampshire stayed at the September level.

